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      (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:42:47 ON 03 FEB 2003)

      FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOTECHDS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS'
      ENTERED AT 14:43:07 ON 03 FEB 2003
L1             47 S ZHAO J?/AU AND TELOMERASE
L2             23 S L1 AND PROMOTER
L3              0 S L2 AND CYTOTOXIN
L4              8 DUP REM L2 (15 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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WER 1 OF 3 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT AND ISI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-13404 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Mouse and human **telomerase** RNA gene promoters, useful for tumor specific gene therapy; vector plasmid pGT62-codAupp-mediated thymidine-kinase gene transfer and expression in host cell and antisense oligonucleotide for cancer therapy
AUTHOR: Keith W N
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Cancer-Res.Campaign-Technol.
LOCATION: London, UK.
PATENT INFO: WO 9928964 5 Aug 1999
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1999-GB308 29 Jan 1999
PRIORITY INFO: GB 1998-1902 29 Jan 1998
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 1999-479183 [40]

AB A nucleic acid molecule (NAM) (I) which consists of a **telomerase** RNA (TR) gene **promoter**, is new. Also claimed are: a NAM with **promoter** activity which is capable of hybridizing to the complementary sequence of (I) under stringent conditions; a nucleic acid construct containing TR **promoter** region or a fragment, mutant, allele derivative or variant able to promote transcription, operably linked to a heterologous gene, a vector or host cell containing (I) or the nucleic acid construct; culturing of the host cells; screening for the ability of a substance to modulate the activity of the TR **promoter**; a substance with the ability to modulate TR **promoter** activity; and a system for control of cancer which involves a vector of other delivery system capable of selectively infecting tumor cells, which contains (I) operably linked to either DNA or RNA encoding an enzyme. The TR gene **promoter** may be linked to a heterologous gene, especially one encoding a **cytotoxin**, for cancer therapy. Antisense oligonucleotides may also be used for cancer gene therapy, especially using vector plasmid pGT62-codAupp, which contains virus thymidine-kinase (EC-2.7.1.21) and (I). (89pp)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:408788 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:398184
TITLE: Method of producing differentiated cells suitable for human therapy using negative selection of undifferentiated cells
INVENTOR(S): Gold, Joseph D.; Lebrowski, Jane S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Geron Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002042445	A2	20020530	WO 2001-US44309	20011126

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2002098582	A1	20020725	US 2001-783203	20010213
AU 2002037681	A5	20020603	AU 2002-37681	20011126
GB 2374076	A1	20021009	GB 2001-28409	20011127

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2000-253357P	P	20001127
US 2000-253443P	P	20001127
US 2001-783203	A	20010213
US 2000-253395P	P	20001127
WO 2001-US44309	W	20011126

AB This invention provides a system for producing differentiated cells from a stem cell population by depleting relatively undifferentiated cells. A heterogeneous cell population is treated with a vector that puts a lethal or potentially lethal effector gene under control a transcriptional element (such as the TERT **promoter**) that causes the gene to be expressed in the relatively undifferentiated cell subpopulation. Expression of the effector gene results in depletion of undifferentiated cells, or expression of a marker that can be used to remove them later. Suitable effector sequences encode a toxin, a protein that induces apoptosis, a cell-surface antigen, or an enzyme (such as thymidine kinase) that converts a prodrug into a substance that is lethal to the cell. The differentiated cell populations produced according to this disclosure are suitable for use wherever a relatively homogeneous cell population is desirable, such as in tissue regeneration, and non-therapeutic applications such as drug screening.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:553688 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:160584

TITLE: Regulatory elements of the **telomerase** reverse transcriptase gene and their use in the expression of genes in proliferating cells

INVENTOR(S): Morin, Gregg B.; Lichtsteiner, Serge; Vasserot, Alain; Adams, Robert; Cardoza, Lisa M.; Lebkowski, Jane S.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Geron Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000046355	A2	20000810	WO 2000-US3104	20000204
WO 2000046355	A3	20001130		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1147181	A2	20011024	EP 2000-917613	20000204

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-244438 A 19990204
WO 2000-US3104 W 20000204

AB **Telomerase** reverse transcriptase is part of the **telomerase** complex responsible for maintaining **telomere** length and increasing the replicative capacity of progenitor cells. **Telomerase** activity is turned off in mature differentiated cells, but is turned back on again in hyperplastic diseases, including many cancers. This disclosure provides regulatory elements that promote transcription in cells that express **telomerase** reverse transcriptase (TERT). Oncolytic viruses are described, in which a toxin or a genetic element essential for viral replication is placed under control of the TERT **promoter**. As a result, the virus replicates preferentially in cells expressing TERT, and selectively lyse cancer cells. The viral constructs of this invention hold considerable promise for the treatment of previously intractable malignancies. Expression of the gene is strongly induced by direct interaction between c-Myc protein and the **promoter** at an E box. The **promoter** can therefore be used to drive expression of cytotoxic genes in